GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE
LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:1026
ANSWERED ON:22.07.2016
Doctor-Patient Ratio
Dhruvanarayana Shri Rangaswamy;Maadam Smt. Poonamben Hematbhai;Singh Shri Sushil Kumar

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that as per National Health Profile, 2015 there is a huge gap in the doctor-patient ratio in the country, if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise including Bihar;

(b) whether a number of qualified allopathic doctors including specialist doctors have shown a sharp decline, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government is aware that the shortfall of doctors particularly in Government hospitals is attributable to the delayed recruitment process to fillup vacant posts of health professionals; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken/being taken by the Government to expeditious fill up these vacancies along with other steps taken by the Government to reduce the gap in doctor-patient ratio?

Answer

ANSWER
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND
FAMILY WELFARE
(SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE)
(a): An extract from the National Health Profile, 2015, indicating the ratio of Government Allopathic doctors/Government Dental Surgeons and average population served by them is annexed.
(b) to (d): Overall, there is a definite shortage in the number of doctors especially specialists in different areas. The Government has taken a number of measures in order to increase the availability of doctors and medical faculty in the country. These include:
1. Relaxation in the norms for setting up of a medical college in terms of requirement for land, faculty, staff, bed/bed strength and other infrastructure.
2. Enhancement of maximum intake capacity at MBBS level from 150 to 250.
3. Strengthening/upgradation of State Government Medical Colleges for starting new PG courses/Increase of PG seats.
4. Establishment of New Medical Colleges by upgrading district/referral hospitals preferably in underserved districts of the country.
5. Strengthening/upgradation of State Government/Central Government Medical Colleges to increase MBBS seats.

6. Enhancement of age limit for appointment/extension/re-employment against posts of teachers/dean/principal/director in medical colleges from 65 to 70 years.
7. Revision in the ratio of teachers to students from 1:1 to 1:2 for all MD/MS disciplines and 1:1 to 1:3 in subjects of Anaesthesiology, Forensic Medicine, Radiotherapy, Medical Oncology, Surgical Oncology and Psychiatry.
8. DNB qualification has been recognized for appointment as faculty.